

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Dec. 3.—Silver, 55c; lead, \$5.25; spelter, \$16.75@17.25; copper, quiet, electrolytic, \$19.75@20.00.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Unsettled. To-night and Saturday Probably Rain in West Portion Tonight or Sunday.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 311.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

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United States Demands Immediate Recall of Two German Attaches

RUSSIAN FORCES SAID TO HAVE ENTERED BULGARIAN TERRITORY

News Arouses Intense Interest and Speculation as to Next Development—Move Will Have Far Reaching Effect on Bulgarian Internal Affairs—Scattered Divisions of Serbians Still Fighting Enemy—Italian Expedition on Way to Aid Serbs—Teutons Capture 1,200 More Serbians—British and French Entrenching.

London, Dec. 3, 12:53 p. m.—"News that the Russians have entered Bulgaria has aroused intense interest and there is much speculation as to the next development." Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs: "It is expected this move will have a far-reaching effect on the internal situation of Bulgaria and will modify the whole aspect of affairs in the Balkans."

No direct and specific confirmation has been received in London of this message. It is recalled, however, that last week Emperor Nicholas is said to have promised Premier Pachitch of Serbia the appearance of a Russian army in Bulgaria within a week.

Fog and Rain Hampers Fighting. Rome, Dec. 2, via Paris, Dec. 3, 3:30 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Italian general staff: "The enemy developed an intense artillery and machine gun fire against our positions on Monte Plano at the head of the Ranz valley without making any attack, however. This fire caused no damage."

Retreat of Montenegrins Confirmed. Paris, Dec. 3, 2:40 p. m.—A further retreat of the Montenegrins under Austrian pressure, the retrograde movement involving the evacuation of Plevlje, is recorded in an official statement from Montenegrin headquarters made public here today as follows: "Following the arrival of strong columns of the enemy from the vicinity of Pribol and Metalka, our troops, on December 1, received orders to evacuate the city of Plevlje and to retire on their defensive positions."

Paris, Dec. 3, 5:45 a. m.—The prolonged silence of the Greek parliament respecting the demands of the entente allies has again aroused the suspicion of the French press. One newspaper goes so far as to assert that Greece has concluded, or is about to conclude, a treaty with Bulgaria by the terms of which Monastir and the Breceva valley are ceded to Greece in return for aid against the Anglo-French expeditionary forces.

Athens, Dec. 3, via Paris, 9:45 a. m.—Members of the Serbian chamber of deputies and the minister of war have arrived at Saloniki while the minister of finance is at Florina, Greece, 15 miles southeast of Monastir.

Other Serbian governmental officers now at Elhasan and Koritsa will be removed to Avlona, Albania. London, Dec. 3, 1:22 a. m.—Occupation of Monastir by an Austro-German force at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki. The correspondent, who says his information was received in a telegram from Florina, Greece, adds that the only flag hoisted when the city was occupied was the Austrian. The Bulgarians did not enter Monastir, remaining at Kenali, south of the city. It is reported, however, that they will march into Monastir today.

Review of War Situation. London, Dec. 3, 1 p. m.—Circumstantial accounts of the occupation of Monastir in southwestern Serbia by a German-Austro force, and the cutting of telegraphic communication with the city, are regarded here as ample evidence that the Macedonian capital has fallen, although no official report to that effect has reached London.

The effect of the capture of Monastir, the last Serbian city of importance to hold out, the position of the greatest interest, for the penetration by the invaders of this part of Macedonia may threaten the flank of the allies in the Vardar and Cerna valleys where they are on the defensive. No important events have occurred there for some time, but with Monastir in the hands of their opponents, the allies may soon be engaged in an important battle.

Austrians Advance in Montenegro. In Montenegro the Austrians continue their advance. Elsewhere in the northern Balkans no heavy fighting has been reported of late. Italy's adherence to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace was welcome news in England, but the failure of Foreign Minister Sonnino to give more than a vague promise of military support to Serbia caused

some disappointment. Little light has been thrown as yet on the mystery of Italy's policy in not declaring war on Germany. In this connection it is noted that other nations face a similarly delicate situation.

Austrian Flag Over Monastir. It is reported the Bulgarian flag, instead of the Bulgarian, was hoisted over Monastir, presumably in an effort to relieve Bulgaria of the possibility of offending Greece.

Except for Russian reports of minor successes on the Divina in the north, and on the Sty in Galicia, no news has been received from the Russian front. Artillery and mining operations occupy the fighters along the western battle line.

Storms Delay Operations. Fog and incessant rain are delaying operations on the Austro-Italian front. Reports from the Dardanelles indicate that the combatants are engaged almost continuously in minor encounters, which do not seem to have any marked effect on their respective positions.

Russ Troops in Bulgaria. Saloniki has a report that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria. It is not confirmed. Monastir, the southern Serbia city, whose fate has been in doubt for days, is now apparently in the hands of an Austro-German force.

The Montenegrins admit the evacuation of Plevlje, in northeastern Montenegro. Fog and rain have halted Italian operations against Gorizia. Rome reports the repulse of surprise attacks by the Austrians.

Snow is ten feet deep in the Caucasus zone of operations, according to a Constantinople official report.

Serbian Still Fighting. Scattered divisions of Serbians are still offering resistance on Serbian soil southwest of Mitrovitsa to the Teutonic drive.

According to Rome advices, it is declared that some quarters there that the Italian expedition in aid of the Serbians is already on the way. Bombardment of Westende on the Belgian coast by British monitors is reported by Berlin.

In Volhynia the Germans under General Von Linzingen are showing signs of activity. Army headquarters tell of a surprise attack on a Russian division on the Sty.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT DARDANELLES

Turks Force Allied Cruiser to Retreat—Bombs Drop on Torpedo Boat—Land Batteries Bombard.

Constantinople, Dec. 2, via London, 1:30 p. m.—The Turkish war office announced today that in the fighting at the Dardanelles a cruiser of the allies had been hit three times and forced to retire. An allied torpedo boat was attacked by a Turkish aeroplane after it had stranded on the coast of the Bay of Saros.

The statement follows: "At some points of the Dardanelles front there has been fierce fighting with bombs. Two hostile cruisers near Anafarta and two near Ari Burnu participated with land batteries in a bombardment. Our artillery replied, damaging trenches of the enemy and destroying machine gun positions at Ari Burnu."

"Our artillery thrice hit a hostile cruiser near Seddul Bahr, compelling it to retreat. One of our aeroplanes dropped a bomb on a torpedo boat of the enemy which had stranded on the northern coast of the Gulf of Saros, two miles west of Cape Erdische."

CLARKE DEFEATS OHIO SENATOR

Arkansas Senator Chosen President Pro-Tempore of the Senate by Vote 28 to 23.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas was chosen today for president pro tempore of the senate by the Democratic caucus. Senator Clarke defeated Senator Pomeroy of Ohio after a spirited contest. The vote was 28 to 23.

U. S. DEMANDS PROMPT RECALL

Captains Boy-ed and Von Papien, German Naval and Military Attaches, Declared Persona Non Grata.

IMPROPER ACTIVITIES

Connection With Military and Naval Matters Strictly Objectionable to This Government.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The state department announced formally late today that it had asked for the recall of Captain Boy-ed and Captain von Papien, naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German embassy here, because of the "objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters."

Secretary Lansing issued this statement: "On account of what this government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-ed, the German naval attaché, and Captain von Papien, the German military attaché, as they are no longer acceptable to this government."

Von Papien's Offenses. The name of Captain von Papien, the military attaché, has been brought to official attention in connection with plans to cripple American munitions plants and most recently in connection with the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador. Letters seized upon James F. Archibald, an American war correspondent, which disclosed the activities of the Austrian ambassador, mentioned Captain von Papien's name.

It was said at the state department that Count von Bernstorff had been notified of the government's attitude and that an announcement had been withheld to give the ambassador an opportunity to communicate with his home government. It is understood Count von Bernstorff has notified Berlin, but so far today had received no reply.

The state department was believed to be of the opinion that as Captain Boy-ed had admitted his connection with the financing of the operations with the New York jury gave a verdict as being illegal, there was nothing else to do but inform the German government of its views.

By informing the ambassador that the attaché is persona non grata, the United States leaves it with the German government as to the manner in which Captain Boy-ed shall terminate his connection with the embassy.

This is the usual diplomatic procedure in the case of an attaché of an embassy or a legation whose activities the United States finds objectionable.

Captain Closely Watched. Captain Boy-ed's activities in the United States since the war began have been the subject of close attention by the state department and the department of justice. Several times it had been broadly hinted that the American government might intimate to Germany that the operations of her naval attaché were objectionable.

Each time, however, the threatened action came to nothing. While the state department consistently refused to discuss the captain's case, the German embassy intimated that it had reason to believe he had had done nothing for which he should be censured.

Several weeks ago Captain Boy-ed and Prince von Hatzfeldt of the embassy staff went on a tour to the Pacific coast and it was reported they were going to Mexico. The report that the naval attaché was about to be removed was again revived. It was stated at that time that he was going to the German embassy in Mexico City as that was about the only foreign capital he could reach because of the allied control of the seas.

Misuse of American Passports. Captain Boy-ed's first activities which attracted the attention of the government were in connection with the misuse of American passports to German reservists seeking to slip through the allied lines to join their armies. Some of the men in connection with those cases were mentioned in the federal penitentiaries.

Later Captain Boy-ed's name was mentioned in connection with the chartering of ships from American ports to supply fuel and food to German vessels, which in the first months of the war were hard pressed by the allied flying squadrons.

The same alleged connection came up again during the trials of the Hamburg-American line officials just concluded in New York, in which witnesses testified that Captain Boy-ed handled the money which came from Berlin for chartering the ships and furnishing them with supplies.

The government did not contend that an offensive against the neutrality of the United States had been committed by sending the ships, but that the officials of the Hamburg-American line had guilty knowledge of the fact that the customs houses of the United States were deceived

HE WILL PASS ON NAVY INVENTIONS



Capt. William S. Smith.

Capt. William S. Smith, U. S. N., is to hold down a new job just created by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. He has been given the task of sorting the wheat from the chaff in the thousands of suggestions for naval inventions that have been pouring in since the outbreak of the European war. The suggestions O. K'd by Captain Smith will be turned over to the Edison advisory board for investigation and final approval.

and defrauded into issuing clearance papers for ships on false statements.

Boy-ed Cognizant of Offenses. The inference ran broadly all through the trial that Captain Boy-ed too, was cognizant of the offenses which the government charges and in the early days of the trial his name was frequently mentioned in open court by the government prosecutors. Finally the state department here suddenly intervened and cautioned the officials of the judicial arm of the government, that unless they expected to indict Captain Boy-ed for the offenses charged, the language employed by prosecutors should be avoided for the reason it might endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Germany.

The German embassy manifested to the state department its displeasure with features of the trial in New York which reflected upon the character of officials not under charges.

Captain Declines to Comment. New York, Dec. 3.—Captain Boy-ed, German naval attaché, declined today to comment on the press reports from Washington that the secretary of State Lansing had informed the German ambassador that he had become persona non grata to the United States because of his connection with the Hamburg-American line conspiracy.

The captain at his office in lower Broadway, carefully scanned the news reports from Washington which were shown him and when he had concluded said: "I have nothing to say in regard to the matter."

WILSON TO NAME POSTMASTERS

Burleson Confers With President Over Appointments for New York and Brooklyn Offices.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Representatives of forty-six states and Canadian provinces who attended the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credit, issued a statement today embodying a score of recommendations to congress urging its co-operation in improving conditions affecting the American farmer.

The statement asked the appointment by congress of a commission of five members to investigate the results of land settlement in the west and other sections of the country "to remove the obstacles to acquiring farms."

Existing conditions in the irrigation sections of the country could be corrected, the statement added, by the enactment of legislation by the states or by the nation which would provide money to be loaned to settlers.

Will Oppose Land Speculation. The conference, it was set forth, will strongly oppose any plan that will end mainly in real estate speculation and increase in land values to the disadvantage of settlers. "Any plan for aiding settlers," the statement said, "by a better system of rural credits should be preceded by an effective plan for preventing increase of land values."

The department of agriculture was urged to establish standards of measures and quality for all merchantable farm products.

STEAMER MARINO FLOATED. London, Dec. 3, 11:30 a. m.—The Wilson line steamer Marino from New York for Hull, which stranded on Goodwin Sands, has been floated and has proceeded on her voyage.

PEACE TALK NOT MEETING FAVOR

British Less Inclined to Consider Peace the More Fortunes of War Turn Against Allies.

USELESS FOLLY TO QUIT

That Peace Can Come Only Through "Men, Munitions and Money" Is Firm Conviction.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 27.—Speculation about the possibility of peace that seems to come from Switzerland, Rome, Madrid or America, always vague and usually negative, strikes no audibly responsive chord in London.

The more the fortunes of war appear to turn against the allies, the less the British seem inclined to listen with patience to any suggestion that peace can come through other means than military achievement.

When Charles Trevelyan in the house of commons last week ventured to express the view that there is nothing inherently disgraceful or humiliating in obtaining by negotiation rather than by fighting the aims "for which we are fighting," and that the government to inform the house if any proposals of peace came either from neutrals or belligerents, he was but repeating opinions which led his distinguished and scholarly father to withdraw from the cabinet with Lord Morley and John Burns when war was declared.

Trevelyan Stirrs Up House. Moreover, his statement that termination of the war by negotiation would give a greater guarantee of permanent peace, because less hatred would be engendered, served to emphasize the spirit of the house and the people at large. Bonar Law said it was useless folly to pretend to believe that Germany would give up Belgium, Poland and Alsace—he might have added Serbia—until she was beaten. T. H. O'Connor said that such a speech would be forbidden in the French chamber, the Russian duma, or the German reichstag, and the discussion closed with the announcement of a third member that Mr. Trevelyan's constituents in Yorkshire had already selected another liberal for his seat as they could not tolerate his opinions.

Peace Advocates Dwindle. All observers agree that the peace advocates in Great Britain have dwindled in numbers. The labor element that at one time was inclined to be lukewarm in the support of the war is now credited with being among its most outspoken adherents, labor leaders having thrown themselves eagerly into backing Lord Derby in his recruiting campaign.

It is admitted on every hand that the fortunes of war do not at present favor the allies. The Dardanelles campaign, particularly the landing at Suvla Bay, is a tremendous disappointment, the advance at Loos has been followed by the general belief that, as at Neuve Chapelle, a brilliant opportunity to make the most of a promising opening was lost, the virtual loss of the Serbian territory, and the precarious position of the army that landed at Saloniki are not underestimated, the attitude of Greece and Rumania, the disagreements in the Greek cabinet, and other disturbing factors are all weighed in the balance and contribute to a general appreciation that things are not going well.

As Mr. Churchill stated in his apology, still the British are undiminished and the universal belief is that any chancellery which "sounded" Downing street on the possibility of peace, would find no welcome. That "men, munitions and money" will win the war is the common conviction that no adversity has shaken.

BERLIN REPORTS SMALL BATTLES

Hostile French Outposts Surprised and Several Prisoners Taken by Germans.

BRITISH SHELL COAST

Successful Engagements With Enemy Divisions Occur in Mountains Southwest of Mitrovitsa—1200 Serbs Taken

Berlin, Dec. 3, by wireless to Sayville.—Various minor operations along the western front are recorded in today's official statement by army headquarters. No infantry operations of moment are chronicled.

Near Lombaertzyde, northeast of Nieuport in Belgium, hostile French outposts were surprised by a German detachment and several prisoners were taken.

West of Roze, a French biplane was forced to land under the fire of German artillery and its occupants, two officers, were made prisoner.

Westende, on the Belgian coast, was shelled by two British monitors, but without effect, according to the official statement.

German troops of General Von Linzingen on the Russian front attacked a detachment near Podeszareye, on the Sty river in Volhynia, north of the river from Kovel to Sarny. Sixty-

AMERICAN WOMAN IS DECORATED BY AUSTRIAN EMPEROR



Mrs. Augustine McIntyre.

Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, wife of Captain McIntyre, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., is one of the few women entitled to wear the "Krieg's Medallion" (war medal) of Austria.

six men were taken prisoner by the Germans.

\$1200 Serbians Captured. Berlin, Dec. 3, via London, 3:12 p. m.—The text of today's German official statement regarding operations in the Balkans follows:

"Balkan theatre: In the mountains southwest of Mitrovitsa, successful engagements took place yesterday with detached enemy divisions, during which more than 1200 Serbians were taken prisoner."

Berlin, Dec. 3, by wireless to Sayville.—Scattered Serbian detachments in the region southwest of Mitrovitsa, near the Montenegrin border, were defeated by Teutonic forces in engagements yesterday and more than 1200 Serbians were taken prisoner, it was announced today by German army headquarters.

ITALY TO STAY IN WAR TO END

Independence of Serbia One of Cornerstones of Italian Policy—Will Stay With Allies.

Rome, Dec. 1, 3 p. m.—(Delayed)—The firm determination of all Italy—army, king and country—to continue in the war until the national aspirations are satisfied was emphasized today by foreign minister Sonnino in an address to the senate and chamber. After recapitulating Italy's share in the conflict he announced that the government had adhered to the agreement binding the allies not to conclude a separate peace.

Baron Sonnino declared Greece had agreed to give the allies sufficient guarantees that she would maintain neutral neutrality towards them. The independence of Serbia always has been one of the cornerstones of Italian policy and for that reason Italy would aid Serbia, across the Adriatic, providing supplies of arms and ammunition.

The foreign minister's speech was constantly interrupted with applause. An earlier despatch from Rome regarding Baron Sonnino's address before parliament said his remarks relating to Serbia were interpreted that an Italian expedition would be sent to Albania.

Troops Already Moving. Rome, Dec. 2, 6:45 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission)—Foreign Minister Sonnino's statement concerning Albania, and Italian assistance for the Serbian army is interpreted in some quarters here as meaning that an Italian expedition to the eastern coast of the Adriatic is in the course of landing.

In some instances mention is even made of the number of troops already landed on Albanian soil, which, according to the rules of the Italian censorship, it is not permissible to state.

RUSS AND TURKS FIGHT IN SNOW

Constantinople, Dec. 3, via London, 1:30 p. m.—Fighting between the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas and the Turkish opponents on the Caucasian front is proceeding under the most adverse weather conditions.

An official statement issued today says: "Activity on the Caucasian front is hampered by snow, which is ten feet deep, and also by cyclones."

S. P. COUNSEL REVIEWS CASE

Peter F. Dunne Continues Closing Argument Against Separation of Southern and Central Pacific Lines.

R O A D COMPETITION

Ogden Gateway Gets More Business East Than Sunset Route—Government's Contention Untenable.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—Arguments in the government's suit to separate the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific railway were resumed before three federal circuit judges here today with the expectation that they would be finished before night. Peter F. Dunne, who began the closing argument for the railroad yesterday, continued it today. Edward P. McClellan prepared to follow him with brief rebuttal for the government.

Peter F. Dunne in his argument for the railroad today developed the idea that the Southern Pacific line from San Francisco south and then east to New Orleans, was a reality built by the Central Pacific.

"It was the logical, slow development of the Central Pacific system," he said. "As fast as the lines were built a few miles they automatically passed under Central Pacific control by lease."

Government Encouraged Development. "The government encouraged this development by giving a land grant. The original intention was that the new lines of the Central Pacific should meet the Texas and Pacific at Yuma, Ariz. The Texas and Pacific fell down on the plan and the Southern Pacific was extended on east."

"These lines always were a part of the Central Pacific system, though under another name. According to the government counsel the 'day of wrath and judgment' came in 1899 when the Southern Pacific, as a part of the arrangement incident to the settlement of the government debt, took over the stock of the Central Pacific."

Dunne Discusses Competition. Mr. Dunne developed the argument he began yesterday relative to competitive conditions. He called attention to the interstate commerce law which authorizes the interstate commerce commission to order through billing and joint rates over competing lines and gives the shipper the right to route his freight.

"Practically all freight is routed by the shipper," said Mr. Dunne. Solicitors for Ogden Route.

"There are fifty-nine soliciting agents in the east for the Atlantic seaboard business to California by the Ogden route. There are forty-six soliciting agents for the Pacific coast for the eastbound business by way of Ogden. Yet the government would have the court believe that a vast difference in competitive conditions would be created if the Central Pacific were wrenched from the Southern Pacific, and an additional soliciting agent installed on the Atlantic and on the Pacific seaboard."

Discussing the Nevada business eastbound, Mr. Dunne said that 559 tons of Nevada business went annually by the Sunset route and 72,120 tons by the Ogden route.

Ogden Gets Most Business. On Atlantic seaboard business from the west he said 140,000 tons went by the Ogden route, 37,000 tons by the Sunset-New Orleans route, and 13,000 tons by El Paso and Rock Island chiefly.

Of westbound traffic from the Atlantic seaboard, 60,000 tons go by Ogden, he said, 41,000 tons by the Sunset-Gulf route, and 14,000 by the Rock Island-El Paso route.

"And yet we are told," he continued, "that the Southern Pacific is ruined, 'that the Southern Pacific is suppressed competition by the Ogden gateway' because it owns the Central Pacific."

Sherman Law Does Not Apply. Discussing the application of the Sherman law, he said that he did not understand that the courts were under obligation to add to competition when competition already existed, when competition already existed, he was under obligation to put an additional railway soliciting agent in the east, and an additional solicitor in the west, when there already is sharp competition for the transcontinental traffic.

FRANC O-BRITISH TROOPS ENTRENCH

Two Thousand Bulgarian Rifles Found in Trench Captured by French—Bulgars Near Greek Frontier.

Paris, Dec. 3, 9:45 a. m.—Two thousand Bulgarian rifles were found in a trench taken Wednesday by French troops according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki. The French are strongly entrenched before Krivolak, 150 yards from the Bulgarian advance posts. The British troops are well dug in their sector.

The correspondent says that the Bulgarians have crossed the Cerna at Novaci and occupied Canali, southeast of Monastir near Greek frontier. The Serbs are reported to have retreated towards Resna.